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The Geology of the County of Jervois, and of Portions of the Counties of Buxton and York, with Special Reference to Underground Water Supplies. By R. LOCKHART JACK. Geol. Surv. South Australia, Bull. No. 3, 1914. Pp. 47, pl. 1, figs. 6, maps 3.

A Review of Mining Operations in the State of South Australia during the Half-Year Ended December 31st, 1913. No. 19. By LIONEL C. E. GEE. 1914. Pp. 66, pls. 6, figs. 3.

The Geology of the Aroha Subdivision, Hauraki, Auckland. By J. HENDERSON, assisted by J. A. BARTRUM. Geol. Surv. New Zealand, Bull. No. 16 (New Series), 1913. Pp. 127, pls. 10, figs. 7, maps and sections 10.

Hauraki is on the northwestern coast of North Island. The report is noteworthy for the description and full analyses of thermal springs of the region. Economically Hauraki is a rich gold- and silver-producing district.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Toronto, 1914. The Mining Industry in That Part of Northern Ontario Served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Ontario Government Railway. By ARTHUR A. COLE. Pp. 74, pls. 21.

The Geology of Steeprock Lake, Ontario. By ANDREW C. LAWSON.

Notes on Fossils from Limestone of Steeprock Lake, Ontario. By CHARLES D. WALCOTT. Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir No. 28, 1912. Pp. 23, pls. 2.

Lawson reports the rock to consist of basement complex of granite and gneisses, unconformably overlain by the Steeprock series. This series consists of interbedded traps and volcanic ash, limestone, and conglomerate. Unconformable upon the Keewatin, and in different structural relations from those of the Steeprock series, lie the Seine series of quartzites and conglomerate. These are cut by granite gneiss. Before the deposition of the Seine series, the Steeprock series had been folded down into the older Archean rocks. The Steeprock limestones,

500-700 feet thick, are very fossiliferous. These fossil-bearing strata are placed well down in the Archean, as in the following tabulation:

Algonkian	{	10. Keweenawan. Erosion interval. 9. Animikie.
EPARCHEAN INTERVAL		
Archean	{	8. Granite gneiss, intrusive in the Seine series. 7. Seine series. 6. Acute deformation and erosion interval. 5. <i>Steeprock series. Fossil-bearing.</i> 4. Erosion interval. 3. Granite gneiss, intrusive in the Keewatin. 2. Keewatin. 1. Couthiching.

Walcott first identified the fossils as *Archaeocyathinae*, which are found elsewhere in the Lower Cambrian formations. Later, on the strength of microscopic examination, he called them a new genus, *Atikokania*. He found them apparently related to both the *Archaeocyathinae* and to the sponge *Syringocnema*. They are quite unlike any of the Beltina fauna. If their stratigraphic position were not surely determined, Walcott would consider them to be of Lower Cambrian age.

T. T. Q.

The Huronian Formations of Temiskaming Region, Canada. By W. H. COLLINS. Geol. Surv. Canada, Museum Bull. No. 8, 1914. Pp. 33, pl. 1, figs. 2.

The formations in the "Original Huronian" district have been correlated with the well-known sections at Sudbury and Cobalt. Six type localities were successively studied in the region, and the formations were traced across the intervening spaces. It was certified that the original Huronian sedimentaries consist of two distinct series, separated from one another by a large erosion interval, and separated from the pre-Huronian rocks by a great interval of diastrophism, granite intrusion, and erosional peneplanation. It has been determined that the Cobalt series of Cobalt, the Ramsey Lake conglomerate of Sudbury, and the slate conglomerate of the upper of the two series in the original Huronian are equivalents.

Instead of Upper and Lower Huronian, Collins calls the upper of these series Cobalt and the lower one the Bruce series. Elsewhere, the